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STATE OF NEVADA

Spring Mountain Program Area
(Las Vegas Master Unit)
Las Vegas Management District

The Spring Mountain Program Area lies in southern Nevada west of the famous resort city of Las Vegas, Nevada. The land pattern is solidly blocked Federal domain, except for a few private parcels within the boundaries of the Nevada National Forest in the vicinity of Charleston Mountain and other scattered patented tracts.

Most of the area lies in the Spring Mountains within the boundaries of the Desert Game Range. Forest Service lands within the program area are surrounded by the Desert Game Range.

The national land reserve is confined to the southern portion of the program area and is primarily used for livestock grazing, although recreation use by hikers, picnickers, hunters and campers is high. The Spring Mountain area as a whole is primarily a recreation area, however, it has not been so designated in the past. Presently the area is without recreation facilities except for those provided by the Forest Service whose facilities fall short of the recreation demand in the program area. In the national land reserve planned recreation areas are assigned a high priority.

Programing for the Spring Mountain program area is based on the assumption that the population of the surrounding areas will continue to increase at a rate greater than the population rate increase for the Nation; that Las Vegas will increase in popularity as a resort and entertainment area.

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The Spring Mountain program area is within Clark County. Clark County had a population in 1940 of 15,377; by 1960 it had increased to 125,422, and more than 175,000 to date. This is one of the highest population increase rates in the Nation. Visitors to Clark County in 1960 exceeded 6,000,000.

Basic tenure arrangement within the Spring Mountain program area is:

National land reserve	76,520 acres
Withdrawn	477,000 acres
Patented	16,480 acres
Total acreage within the program area	570,000 acres

Of the Spring Mountain program area 39,080 acres is under the jurisdiction of the Desert Game Range. This range was set principally for the protection of desert bighorn sheep.

Present Land Use

One 10-acre field of alfalfa located at the Spring Mountain Ranch is the only agriculture carried on within the program area--all of the remaining land is unsuitable for this endeavour. There is a total of 16,480 acres (excluding that in the National Forest) in private ownership. Only two ranches totaling 1,600 acres are in active cattle use. Eleven other parcels comprising 1,280 acres are owned principally for cattle operations although none of the owners or employees are in residence.

Lands Program

Small Tract: Only two small tracts have been laid out in this program area. As water is scarce, only six 2½-acre lots have been sold. Since the present great interest in recreation, we intend to revoke this classification and re-classify the unsold land under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act for Recreational use.

The Spring Mountain program area is within Clark County. Clark County had a population in 1960 of 15,377; by 1960 it had increased to 129,422, and more than 175,000 to date. This is one of the highest population increase rates in the Nation. Visitors to Clark County in 1960 exceeded 6,000,000.

Basic tenure arrangement within the Spring Mountain program area is:

National land reserve	76,320 acres
Withdrawn	477,000 acres
Patented	16,680 acres
Total acreage within the program area	570,000 acres

Of the Spring Mountain program area 39,080 acres is under the jurisdiction of the Desert Game Range. This range was set principally for the protection of desert bighorn sheep.

Present Land Use

One 10-acre field of alfalfa located at the Spring Mountain Ranch is the only agriculture carried on within the program area--all of the remaining land is unsuitable for this endeavour. There is a total of 16,480 acres (excluding that in the National Forest) in private ownership. Only two ranches totaling 1,600 acres are in active cattle use. Eleven other parcels comprising 1,280 acres are owned principally for cattle operations although none of the owners or employees are in residence.

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Recreation and Public Purposes: Already we have classified 76,000 acres under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act and have earmarked this area for State, County, and Bureau recreation construction.

Land Exchange: Seven thousand three hundred acres in the program area is a portion of a large grant to Howard Hughes during World War II. This land lays idle. It is assumed that a land exchange program could be worked out with Mr. Hughes so that these inholdings can be added to the recreation program.

Minerals Program

Mineral Patents: Applications are on file for gypsum claims which are in production by the Flintkote Company and are expected to be processed in September 1962. Other patent applications are not expected unless they are for building stone in the Oak Creek area.

Mineral Inventory: Three areas have been identified as "indicated mineral areas" involving gravel, building stone and gypsum. It is likely that many other claims exist in the program area. A record search will be necessary to identify these claims. New locations will not be a problem since the program area has been withdrawn from mineral location under a June 1962 Recreation and Public Purposes classification.

A validity determination will be initiated in the near future on the Oak Creek building stone claims. As plans proceed for development of the recreation area it is contemplated that a validity determination project will be initiated to determine the validity of all claims located prior to the withdrawal.

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Public Law 167. Since the program area will be put in intensive recreation uses, and invalidations will be undertaken when necessary, public law 167 proceedings will not be needed.

Material Sales: Material sale applications are expected for both stone and gravel from land within the program area. Each application will be considered with the possibility of making sales with the proper restrictions if the operation will not adversely affect the recreation use and development.

Trespass: Mineral trespass is expected to be a problem since the area is unpopulated and easily accessible from Las Vegas. Red Rock stone is attrac tive for decorative purposes. Community pits will be sought outside the area for sale of both sand and gravel and stone in an effort to minimize this problem.

Range Program

Present Range Use: There are 8 grazing allotments under sec. ~~15,~~ 3 Taylor Grazing Act. Periodic checks are made in order to advise cattlemen the number of animals the range will adequately stock to avoid over-grazing and depletion of the vegetation.

Soil and Moisture: Since the 7,000 acre Charleston Mountain fire of 1961, a rehabilitation program is now being carried on by erosion control contour dams, check dams and tree planting of ponderosa pine.

Rehabilitation: Aerial Reseeding was carried on over most of the fire area and several miles of fencing has been started to keep out livestock until all reseeding and reforestation plants have become established.

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It is planned for the future to conduct a cooperative range survey with the U.S.F&W. Service.

Forestry Program

Of the 124,000 acres of forested land in the Spring Mountain program area, there are few trees of commercial value except for fence posts and Christmas tree harvest--being almost wholly pinyon pine and juniper of an average height of twelve feet.

The best use of these timber resources is in watershed, erosion control, game habitat, and recreation.

As fire is a constant hazard in this low rainfall area, we are now establishing twenty heliports on strategic ridges and mountain tops in all those areas inaccessible by road. During July of this year four heliports have been established to the end that all programmed heliports will be ready for use by the end of August. No timber, forest products, or desert flora, except salvage material shall be sold.

Engineering Program

The entire program area was surveyed in 1956 and 1958 and all section corners iron staked along the line between sec. 36, R. 18 S. and sec. 1 R. 19 S. Prior to 1961 there were 200 brass caps in the program area. After the Charleston Mountain fire in 1961 the cadastral engineers identified the fire boundaries and set brass caps to facilitate our rehabilitation program.

There is already a growing demand for commercial housing developments along U.S. Highway 95 within the program area and the Desert Game Range. A dependent resurvey is contemplated here along a 13-mile boundary line

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to facilitate disposition of this land. A dependent resurvey is also required for 13 sections from the SE corner section 8, T. 21 S., R. 59 E., to the E½ corner section 8, and westward two sections wide to point of beginning to facilitate trespass action in lands for exchange.

The Bureau's program for the national land reserve and lands withdrawan for the Desert Game Range in the Spring Mountain program area has these characteristics:

1. Land tenure arrangements will be periodically reviewed and tenure adjustments will be made as needs are identified. Tracts will be closely analyzed to determine their need for recreation management programs, such as Bureau campgrounds and picnic areas.

2. Management will be continuing and intensive to provide increasing recreation and wildlife use.

3. On all matters of game and recreation management other agencies affected will be consulted.

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ROUGH DRAFT July 11, 1962

STATE of NEVADA

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Most of the area lies in the Spring Mountains within the boundaries of the Desert Game Range. Forest Service lands within the Program area are surrounded by the Desert Game Range.

The National land reserve is confined to the southern portion of the Program area and is primarily used for livestock grazing, although recreation use by hikers, picnickers, hunters and campers is high. The Spring Mt. area as a area although not designated as such in the past. Presently the area is without recreation facilities except for those provided by the Forest Service. These facilities fall short of the recreation demand in the Program Area. Planned recreation areas in this unit will be assigned ~~are~~ a high priority potential ~~for this area~~.

Programming for the Spring Mountain program area is based on the assumption that the population of the surrounding areas will continue to increase at a rate greater than the population rate increase for the Nation; that Las Vegas will increase in popularity as a resort and entertainment area.

The Spring Mountain Program Area is within Clark County. Clark County had a population in 1940 of 15,377 it had increased by 1960 to 125,422. This is one of the highest population increase rates in the Nation. Visitors to Clark County in 1960 exceeded 6,000,000.

STATE of NEVADA

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The Spring Mountain Program Area is within Clark County. Clark County had a population in 1960 of 15,377 it had increased in 1960 to 129,822. This is one of the highest population increase rates in the Nation. Visitors to Clark County in 1960 exceeded 6,000,000.

Basic tenure arrangements within the Spring Mountain Program Area is:

National Land Reserve	76,520 acres
Withdrawn	477,000 acres
Patented	16,480 acres
Total acreage within the Program area	475,880

The Bureau's program for the National Land reserve and lands withdrawn for the Desert Game Range in the Spring Mountain Program area has these characteristics:

1. Management will be continuing and intensive to provide increasing recreation and wildlife use.
2. Tracts will be closely analyzed to determine their need for recreation management programs, such as Bureau campgrounds and picnic areas.
3. On all matters of game and recreation management other agencies affected will be consulted.
4. Withdrawal needs have been reviewed and adjustments needed will be made.

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3. On all matters of game and recreation management, other agencies affected will be consulted.
4. Withdrawal needs have been reviewed and adjustments needed will be made.

Forestry Program

Spring Mtn Program Area

Multiple use mgt. of the Spring Mtn. program area places a high value on the recreational potential with a lesser emphasis on the disposal of materials. This area is predominately woodland (pinion-juniper type) with scattered patches of Ponderosa Pine less than 10 acres in size. The proximity of this area to Las Vegas has resulted in a continuous demand for forest products. Because of the limited ~~amount~~ forest product resource and the greater recreational potential it has been the districts policy not to ~~sale~~ approve any sale of forest products in this area except for salvage timber for firewood.

Concurrent with this high recreational potential is the need for an intensive fire suppression program. The greater number of fires occuring within N-5, occurs in this area. During the past 5 years there has been 3 fires varying in size from over 1000 acres to 7000 acres. All fires of record have been caused by lightning. Because of the limited access afforded by roads, an aggressive program of helispot construction has been initiated this year. These helispots will facilitate expedient first attack on lightning fires before they reach project size. These helispots will be so located to serve both the USFS and the BLM for access to fires.

continued

The forested area in the Spring Mtn program unit comprises approx. 124,700 acres

17-54	2600
17-55	3300
18-54	9000
18-55	16,800
19-54	1,600
19-55	10,200
20-54	0
20-55	4,500
17-56	0
17-57	-
18-56	7,700
18-57	7,300
19-56	0
19-57	8,700
19-58	700
20-56	1,200
20-57	18,500
20-58	6,700
21-56	4,500
21-57	13,500
21-58	4,600
22-58	3,300
	124,700 Acres

Total Woodland

INTENSIVE STUDY - RED ROCK AREA, LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

The Red Rocks are abrupt cliffs of vari-colored sandstone rising from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above the desert floor - like a miniature Zion Canyon. The cliff face is cut by many small canyons. Vegetation varies from desert flora to the alpine zone - from Joshua trees, cottonwoods, willows, ponderosa pine to singleleaf pinyon-juniper forests. Deer, elk, and bighorn sheep inhabit the higher elevations.

At the base of the eastern face of the escarpment are several developable recreation sites comprising approximately 7,240 acres. These in turn give way to the high mountains suitable for hiking trails throughout the Spring Mountain Range.

Beginning at the northeast end of the Red Rocks and following the face of the cliffs southward the recreation sites include ancient petroglyphs and areas for camping and picnicking as well as suitable areas for group picnicking and community camping activities and are listed as follows:

1. Indian Petroglyphs Camping Area: 80 acres developable.

2. La Madre Springs: Group picnicking and organized camping: 120 acres.

3. Willow Spring: Picnicking: 40 acres (access to Red Rock Summit via scenic mountain drive).

4. Ash Creek Spring: Picnicking - camping: 100 acres.

5. Calico Spring: Picnicking: 80 acres.

6. Red Spring: Picnicking - day use only: 80 acres.

(The above three areas are easily connected with a road system.)

7. Red Rock Park: Substantial development for a wide variety of recreation use: 120 acres.

8. Pine Creek: Picnicking - Camping: 120 acres.

9. Oak Creek Spring: Picnicking - Camping - Petrified Wood Interpretive Area: 60 acres.

10. Sandstone Bluffs: Picnicking - 200 acres.

All the above sites are high in scenic, kaleidoscopic, geologic, archeological and wildlife values.

11. Red Rock Summit scenic drive with panoramic views from the 7,380 foot summit. Interesting canyon vegetation of redbud, serviceberry, cliff rose, desert peach, mahogany and many xerophytic forms of plant life, ancient Indian campsites and mescal pits. A splendid 4-hour drive from Las Vegas and return. This drive is 67 miles long. It has 28 miles of state oiled road and approximately three miles of county oiled road with approximately 13½ miles of standard county gravel road. At this time the rest of the road is substandard and not too easy to drive with the modern automobile.

Recreation and Public Purposes: As the result of preliminary studies of this area, the Nevada State Park Commission asked that approximately 76,000 acres be classified under the R.&P.P.Act (43CFR P. 254.6) to protect this needed recreation land from mining and other interests for a period of 18 months. This will insure the recreation potential of these lands until development is achieved. This classification is now in effect.

Small Home Tracts: One small home tract (designated as Red Rock Park) has only six homes in the 160 acre tract. It is believed that the unsold land (approximately 120 acres) should have this classification revoked and then re-classified under the R.&P.P. Act.

The other small home tract in the Spring Mountain Program Area of 640 acres housing employees of the Blue Diamond Mine is highly developed and reclassification is not considered.

Forestry: There are approximately 26,880 acres of forest cover, principally pinyon pine and juniper. While there is a minor value here in fence posts, its greatest and best use is that of erosion control, watershed, and game habitat. It is therefore recommended that no forest products except salvage material be disposed of for any reason.

Grazing: There are about 1,000 head of cattle being grazed in the Red Rocks area. As active springs are scarce, cattle are seldom found in the proposed recreation areas. If a cooperative venture between the Bureau of Land Management and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service were entered into, the Fish and Wildlife Service will put down a well for the cattle nearer their ranch headquarters - thus eliminating the grazing here altogether. Most of the active grazing occurs on the slopes and deserts to the west of the recreation area.

Red Rock Area (continued)

11. Red Rock Summit scenic drive with panoramic views from the 7,860 foot summit. Interesting canyon vegetation of redrock, cerviceberry, alkali rose, desert peach, mahogany and many xerophytic forms of plant life, ancient Indian campsites and mesatop pits. A splendid 4-hour drive from Las Vegas and return. This drive is 87 miles long. It has 28 miles of state oiled road and approximately three miles of county oiled road with approximately 13½ miles of standard county gravel road. At this time the rest of the road is substandard and not too easy to drive with the modern automobile.

Recreation and Public Purposes: As the result of preliminary studies of this area, the Nevada State Park Commission asked that approximately 75,000 acres be classified under the R.&P.P.Act (43USC P. 869.3) to protect this needed recreation land from mining and other interests for a period of 10 months. This will insure the recreation potential of these lands until development is achieved. This classification is now in effect.

Small Home Tracts: One small home tract (designated as Red Rock Park) has only six homes in the 160 acre tract. It is believed that the unsold land (approximately 150 acres) should have this classification revoked and then re-classified under the R.&P.P. Act.

The other small home tract in the Spring Mountain Program Area of 640 acres housing employees of the Pine Diamond Mine is highly developed and reclassification is not considered.

Forestry: There are approximately 58,880 acres of forest cover, principally pinyon pine and juniper. While there is a minor value here in fence posts, its greatest and best use is that of erosion control, watershed, and game habitat. It is therefore recommended that no forest products except salvage material be disposed of for any reason.

Grazing: There are about 1,000 head of cattle being grazed in the Red Rocks area. As active springs are scarce, cattle are seldom found in the proposed recreation areas. If a cooperative venture between the Bureau of Land Management and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service were entered into, the Fish and Wildlife Service will put down a well for the cattle water their ranch headquarters - thus eliminating the grazing here altogether. Most of the active grazing occurs on the slopes and deserts to the west of the recreation area.

Red Rock Area (continued)

Water: In the Spring Mountain Range there are no active springs which have not been filed upon several years ago. Wells 60 to 600 feet deep will have to be drilled for most recreation areas.

Minerals: Only two active mineral claims are being worked in the Red Rocks recreation area. These are for gravel or building stone. An attempt should be made to acquire the most recent one near Oak Creek Spring as here also is a large source of petrified wood.

Patented Land: There are four sizeable inholdings within the recreation area. The Nevada State Park Commission has asked the State Legislature for monies to purchase these lands in their 1964-65 budget year.

Fences and Pipelines: There are none in the Red Rocks area.

Rehabilitation and Range Improvements: There are none projected for the Red Rocks area.

Roads: The Red Rocks area is serviced by a gravel county road. Approximately 15 miles of access roads (exclusive of the Red Rocks Summit road) will be needed if the ten recreation areas are developed. The Red Rock Summit road, as previously mentioned, has 43½ miles of adequate road from Las Vegas. Twenty-four and one-half miles of a widened gravel road is needed. As gravel and rock is abundant, this cost will run approximately $12,000 per mile.

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As a general statement the combined total of recreation units in the ten programed areas will be approximately 260 tables with fireplaces and with 45 latrines, sanitation facilities, barriers and adequate parking. This cost, exclusive of roads, will be approximately $50,000 in force account funds. Road building on a contract basis will add another $200,000 to $300,000.

As Las Vegas is rapidly expanding (the fastest growing city in Nevada), it is felt that the 260 units may also be doubled or even tripled by the year 2,000 - still leaving land for adequate buffer zones.

Other than Lake Mead Recreation Area to the south and over-crowded recreation areas (with water scarcity problems) in the Toiyabe National Forest, the citizens of Las Vegas and of Clark County (which includes Henderson, Boulder City, N orth Las Vegas, Nellis Air Force Base, Indian Springs Air Force Base, Las Vegas Air Force Station, Lake Mead Naval Base, the Las Vegas Bombing Range, the towns of Indian Springs, Lathrop Wells and Cactus Springs, as well as the scattered 8,000 employees of the Atomic Energy Commission, Aerojet-General as well as many sub-contractors) this area is sadly in need of hundreds more picnicking-camping units in the Spring Mountain ~~Master Plan.~~ PROGRAM AREA Many more sites than those listed are available whenever the need arises.

Red Rock Area (continued)

Water: In the Spring Mountain Range there are no active springs which have not been tried upon several years etc. Wells 60 to 600 feet deep will have to be drilled for park recreation areas.

Minerals: Only two active mineral claims are being worked in the Red Rocks recreation area. These are for gravel or building stone. An attempt should be made to acquire the most recent one near Oak Creek Spring as here also is a large source of petrified wood.

Patented land: There are four saleable inholdings within the recreation area. The Nevada State Park Commission has asked the State Legislature for monies to purchase these lands in their 1964-65 budget year.

Fences and Pipelines: There are none in the Red Rocks area.

Rehabilitation and Range Improvements: There are none projected for the Red Rocks area.

Roads: The Red Rocks area is serviced by a gravel county road. Approximately 12 miles of access roads (exclusive of the Red Rocks Summit road) will be needed if the ten recreation areas are developed. The Red Rock Summit road, as previously mentioned, has 6½ miles of adequate road from Las Vegas. Twenty-four and one-half miles of a widened gravel road is needed. As gravel and rock is abundant, this could will run approximately $12,000 per mile.

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As a general statement the combined total of recreation units in the programmed areas will be approximately 280 tables with fireplaces and with 48 latrines, sanitation facilities, barriers and adequate parking. This cost, exclusive of roads, will be approximately $80,000 in large account funds. Road building on a contract basis will add another $800,000 to $900,000.

As Las Vegas is rapidly expanding (the fastest growing city in Nevada), it is felt that the 280 units may also be doubled or even tripled by the year 2,000 - still leaving land for adequate buffer zones.

Other than Lake Mead recreation area to the south and over-crowded recreation areas (with water security problems) in the Toiyabe National Forest, the cities of Las Vegas and of Clark County (which includes Henderson, Boulder City, N orth Las Vegas, Nellis Air Force Base, Indian Springs Air Force Base, Las Vegas Air Force Station, Lake Mead Naval Base, the Las Vegas Reclaiming Range, the towns of Indian Springs, Latiorp Wells and Cactus Springs, as well as the scattered 8,000 employees of the Atomic Energy Commission, Aerojet-General as well as many sub-contractors) this area is sadly in need of hundreds more picnicking-camping units in the Spring Mountain Recreation Area. Many more sites than those listed are available whenever the need arises.

The Nevada State Park Commission (represented by the State Park Superintendent) has signified by a letter of intent that they will attempt to purchase all inholdings and cooperate in any manner to maintain any recreational site developed. Clark County and Las Vegas planners are intent at this time (as well as in the forseeable future) on developing parks within six or eight miles of the Las Vegas city limts and are not interested in the Red Rock area.

Red Rock Area (continued)

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COLD CREEK AND WILLOW CREEK RECREATION AREA

A total of seven sections on the north boundary of the Toiyabe National Forest is being asked to be set aside by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the R.&P.P. Act as another collaborating area between them and the Bureau of Land Management. We plan to consider this request with favor.

Through their own initiative the employees of the Desert Game Range have attempted to install several picnic-camping units in the interests of fire prevention and for sanitation problems arising from heavy unauthorized use. Both Cold and Willow Creeks have been yearly stocked with trout with fishing limited to children only as the total fishable water amounts to only 2,000 feet of stream water.

It is admitted that these units are substandard and inadequate for the heavy-use impact they are now receiving. Fifty units are needed here at once with 100 additional units as the lands to the north along U.S. Highway 95 are developed into townsites for the workers at Mercury and other nearby ordnance plants.

This area is closed to grazing as these lands are populated with antelope, deer, elk, turkeys, quail, some mountain sheep and vacationers during hunting and fishing season. This area is open to deer and elk hunting.

No forestry, mining, small home tracts or other practices are carried on here. There are 320 acres of private land here which should be acquired by land exchange or purchase.

It is advised that these seven sections be classified under the R.&P.P. Act.

The Desert Game Range does have water rights on Cold Creek.

COLD CREEK AND WILLOW CREEK RECREATION AREA

A total of seven sections on the north boundary of the Tolypbe National Forest is being asked to be set aside by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the R.S.P.P. Act as another collaborating area between them and the Bureau of Land Management.

Through their own initiative the employees of the Desert Cone Range have attempted to install several picnic-camping units in the interests of fire prevention and for sanitation problems arising from heavy unauthorized use. Both Cold and Willow Creeks have been yearly stocked with trout with fishing limited to children only as the total fishable water amounts to only 8,000 feet of stream water.

It is admitted that these units are substandard and inadequate for the heavy-use impact they are now receiving. Fifty units are needed here at once with 100 additional units as the lands to the north along U.S. Highway 98 are developed into townsites for the workers at Mercury and other nearby ordnance plants.

This area is closed to grazing as these lands are populated with antelope, deer, elk, turkeys, quail, some mountain sheep and vacationers during hunting and fishing season. This area is open to deer and elk hunting.

No forestry, mining, small home tracts or other practices are carried on here. There are 320 acres of private land here which should be acquired by land exchange or purchase.

It is advised that these seven sections be classified under the R.S.P.P. Act.

The Desert Cone Range does have water rights on Cold Creek.

LAS VEGAS AND SHEEP RANGE RECREATION AREA

Thirty-eight road miles north of U. S. Highway 95 at the eastern side of the Desert Game Range are several valleys containing large (40" D.B.H.) scattered ponderosa pine. It is doubtful if the average merchantable timber here will run more than 1,000 b.f. per acre. Nevertheless large trees of any species are novelties in Clark County. These trees attract picnickers as well as many pseudo-gyppo loggers. Pressure is constant on the Fish and Wildlife Service for development into recreation areas or by gyppos with political pressures to harvest these trees. The latter would not be a paying venture.

It is asked by the Fish and Wildlife Service that a tract three townships wide and six townships deep be set aside to protect the areas known as Mormon Wells, Hidden Forest, and Sawmill Canyon and be classified under the R.&P.P. Act to relieve these pressures.

As this area has high future recreation value, it is logical to accede to the Fish and Wildlife Service askings and reclassify these 18 townships under the R.&P.P.Act. It should also be noted that these ranges mentioned contain the breeding grounds for a large portion of the bighorn sheep in southern Nevada.

While there are three permits issued on this area for grazing, only one is being used because of scarcity of water, lack of forage, and marginal conditions. There are no flowing streams in this entire area although there are several intermittent springs developed for wildlife and stock use. The Desert Game Range owns all these water rights.

LAS VEGAS AND SNEP RANGE RECREATION AREA

Thirty-eight road miles north of U. S. Highway 93 at the eastern side of the Desert Game Range are several valleys containing large (60" D.B.H.) overstored ponderosa pine. It is doubtful if the average merchantable timber here will run more than 1,000 b.f. per acre. Nevertheless large trees of any species are novelties in Clark County. These trees attract picnickers as well as many pseudo-hippo loggers. Pressure is constant on the Fish and Wildlife Service for development into recreation areas or by hippos with political pressures to harvest these trees. The latter would not be a paying venture.

It is noted by the Fish and Wildlife Service that a tract three townships wide and six townships deep be set aside to protect the areas known as Horse Wells, Hidden Forest, and Sawmill Canyon and be classified under the U.S.F.S. not to violate these pressures.

As this area has high future recreation value, it is logical to accede to the Fish and Wildlife Service wishes and reclassify these 18 townships under the U.S.F.S. It should also be noted that these ranges mentioned contain the breeding grounds for a large portion of the bighorn sheep in southern Nevada.

While there are three patents issued on this area for grazing, only one is being used because of scarcity of water, lack of forage, and marginal conditions. There are no flowing streams in this entire area although there are several intermittent springs developed for wildlife and stock use. The Desert Game Range owns all these water rights.

AREA DESCRIPTION

Red Rocks Area

Beginning at the SE¼ sec. 36, T22S - R58E and north ½ mile to the SE¼ sec. 36 T22S - R58E, thence 1 mile east to the SE¼ sec. 36, T22S - R58E, thence north 6½ miles to the NW cor. sec. 36, T22S - R58E, thence 1 mile east to the SE cor. sec. 30, T21S - R58E, thence 3/4 mi north to the NE¼, sec. 30, T21S - R59E, thence east ¼ mile to the NW¼ of the NW¼ sec. 29, T21S - R59E, thence ½ mi. north to the SE¼ of the NW¼, sec. 29, T22S - R 59E, thence ½ mile east to the SE¼ of NE¼ sec. 29, T22S - R59E, thence ½ mile north to the NW cor. of the NE¼ sec. 29, T22S - R59E, thence ½ mile to the SE cor. sec. 20, T22S-R59E, thence 1-3/4 miles north to the SE¼ of the NE¼ sec. 17, T21S- R59E, thence 1-3/4 miles west to the SE cor. of the NW¼ sec. 18, T21S - R59E, thence north ½mile to the SE¼ of the NW¼ sec. 18, T21S - R59E, thence ½ mile west to the SE corner sec. 12, T21S - R58E, Thence 4½ miles to SE¼ of the NE¼ of sec. 24, T21S - R58E, thence 1½ miles to the SE¼ of the NW¼, sec. 20, T21S - R59E, thence north 1 mile to the SE¼ of the NW¼ sec. 17, T20S - R59E, thence ½ mi. east to the SE¼ of the NE¼ sec. 17 T20S - R59E, thence north 1 mile to the NE¼ of the SE¼ sec.8, T20S - R59E, thence 2 miles west to the NE¼ of NW¼ of the NW¼ sec. 7, T20S - R59E, thence north 1½ miles to the SE cor. sec. 36 T19S - R58E, thence 7 miles west to the NW cor. sec. 1, T20S - R57E, thence 13 miles south to the SW cor. sec. 1, T22S - R57E, Thence 1 mile east to NW cor. sec. 7, T22S - R57E, thence 2½ miles south to the SW¼ of the NW¼, sec. 19, T22S - R58E. Thence ¼ mi east to the SE¼ of the NW¼ sec. 19, T22S - R58E, thence north ½ mile to the SW cor. of the NW¼ of the NW¼ sec. 19, T22S - R58E, thence east ¼ mile to the N ¼ corner sec. 19, thence north ¼ mile to the NW¼ of the SE¼ sec. 18 and thence east ½ mile to the NE corner of the SE¼ of the SE¼ of sec. 18, and thence south ½ mile to the SW corner of the NW¼ of the NW¼ of sec. 20, and thence east ¼ mile to the SE corner of the NW¼ of the NW¼ sec. 20, thence south ½ mile to the SE corner of the NW¼ of the SW ¼, sec. 20, thence east ½ mile to the SE cor. of the NE¼ of the SW¼ of sec. 20, T22S - R58E, thence south to the SW cor. of the SW¼ of the SE¼ sec. 20, and thence ¼ mile east to the SE cor. sec. 20, thence 2 miles south to the SW cor. of sec. 35, thence 3 miles east to the SE corner of sec. 35, thence ½ mile north to the NE cor. of sec. 35, thence 1 mile east to P.O.B.

AREA DESCRIPTION

Red Rocks Area

Beginning at the SE¼ sec. 36, T22S - R58E and north ½ mile to the SE¼ sec. 25 T22S - R58E, thence 1 mile east to the SE¼ sec. 30, T22S - R58E, thence north 6½ miles to the NW cor. sec. 29, T22S - R58E, thence 1 mile east to the NE cor. sec. 30, T21S - R58E, thence 3 3/4 mi north to the NE¼ sec. 30, T21S - R58E, thence east ½ mile to the NW¼ of the NW¼ sec. 29, T21S - R58E, thence ½ mi. north to the SE¼ of the NW¼ sec. 29, T22S - R58E, thence ½ mile east to the SE¼ of NE¼ sec. 29, T22S - R58E, thence ½ mile north to the NW cor. of the NE¼ sec. 29, T22S - R58E, thence ½ mile north to the SE¼ of NW¼ sec. 20, T22S-R58E, thence 1-3/4 miles north to the SE¼ of the NE¼ sec. 17, T21S- R58E, thence 1-3/4 miles west to the SE cor. of the NW¼ sec. 18, T21S - R58E, thence north ½mile to the SE¼ of the NW¼ sec. 18, T21S - R58E, thence ½ mile west to the SE corner sec. 12, T21S - R58E, Thence 4½ miles to SE¼ of the NE¼ of sec. 24, T21S - R58E, thence 1½ miles to the SE¼ of the NW¼, sec. 20, T21S - R58E, thence north 1 mile to the SE¼ of the NW¼ sec. 17, T20S - R58E, thence ½ mi. east to the SE¼ of the NE¼ sec. 17 T20S - R58E, thence north 1 mile to the NE¼ of the SE¼ sec.8, T20S - R58E, thence 2 miles west to the NE¼ of NW¼ of the NW¼ sec. 7, T20S - R58E, thence north 1½ miles to the SE cor. sec. 36 T19S - R58E, thence 7 miles west to the NW cor. sec. 1, T20S - R57E, thence 15 miles south to the SW cor. sec. 1, T22S - R57E. Thence 1 mile east to NW cor. sec. 7, T22S - R57E, thence 2½ miles south to the SW¼ of the NW¼, sec. 19, T22S - R58E. Thence ½ mi east to the SE¼ of the NW¼ sec. 19, T22S - R58E, thence north ½ mile to the SW cor. of the NW¼ of the NW¼ sec. 19, T22S - R58E, thence east ½ mile to the N ½ corner sec. 19, thence north ½ mile to the NE¼ of the SE¼ sec. 18 and thence east ½ mile to the NE corner of the SE¼ of the SE¼ of sec. 18, and thence south ½ mile to the SW corner of the NW¼ of the NW¼ of sec. 20, and thence east ½ mile to the SE corner of the NW¼ of the NW¼ sec. 20, thence south ½ mile to the SE corner of the NW¼ of the SW ¼, sec. 20, thence east ½ mile to the SE cor. of the NE¼ of the SW¼ of sec. 20, T22S - R58E, thence south to the SW cor. of the SW¼ of the SE¼ sec. 20, and thence ½ mile east to the SE cor. sec. 20, thence 2 miles south to the SW cor. of sec. of sec. 29, thence ½ mile north to the NE cor. of sec. 32,thence 1 mile east to P.O.B.

AREA DESCRIPTION

Willow - Cold Creek Recreation Area

Beginning at the S.E. corner T18S - R56E, Sec. 7 at the Toiyabe National Forest boundary, thence north 3 miles to the NE corner Sec. 31, T18S - R56E, thence west 3 miles to the NW corner, sec. 35, T18S - R55E, thence south 2 miles to the SW corner Sec. 2, T18S - R55E and then east 3 miles along National Forest boundary to point of beginning.

AREA DESCRIPTION

Willow - Cold Creek Reservation Area

Beginning at the S.E. corner T18S - R5EW, Sec. 7 at the Tolyabe National Forest boundary, thence north 8 miles to the NE corner Sec. 31, T13S - R5EW, thence west 8 miles to the NW corner, sec. 35, T13S - R8EW, thence south 2 miles to the SW corner Sec. 2, T14S - R8EW and then east 8 miles along National Forest boundary to point of beginning.

AREA DESCRIPTION

Las Vegas and Sheep Ranges

Beginning at the SE cor. sec. 31 T18S - R62E, north 1 mile to the NW cor. sec. 32 T18S - R62E, thence 4 mi. east to east boundary of the Desert Game Range at the SE cor. sec. 25, T18S - R62E. Thence north 29 miles, T13S - R62E (unsurveyed). Thence 36 miles west to the SE cor. of T13S - R60E (unsurveyed). Thence south 30 miles to the SW cor. sec. 31, T18S - R60E, thence east 19 miles to P.O.B.

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Index fossils are the guidelines in naming geological formations and are highly valued in scientific collections and study.

Such an index fossil of the ancient Ordovician limstones, Maclurea magna is present in the formation known as "Fossil Ridge" on the Desert Game Range, and is highly valued by scientific collectors because it is one of the oldest fossils known. Ordovician limestone is comparatively abundant in Clark County. Ordovician primative forms of gastropods, such as maclurea magna, are rare, and worthy of preservation as an antiquity

Info provided by Chester Longwell

Apr 63

Range Administration of the Proposed Fish and Wildlife Withdrawal

Grazing Units and Allotments:

The involved area includes portions of two grazing units, the Moapa and Sheep Mountain.

The Sheep Mountain Unit has not been adjudicated and no allotments have been established. Four range users claim grazing privileges. Past use of the Unit has been very limited due to lack of feed, water, and the rough terrain.

That portion of the Moapa Unit lying in the area has been adjudicated as to qualifications, and allotments have been established. Three allottees utilize the area.

Base Property Requirement:

Grazing privileges are attached to a land base in both Units. These base lands are commensurate private lands which are either controlled or owned by the allottee.

Type of License or Permit:

Regular type grazing licenses are issued. Range use is authorized up to the allottee's recognized qualifications or claimed privileges, providing the forage and necessary warer are available.

Water Conflicts:

Certain claims to waters by some of the allottees appear to be in conflict with those of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Two of these waters are Mormon Well and Wamp Spring in the Moapa Unit.

BLM Library
Denver Federal Center
Bldg. 85, OC-521
P.O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225

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Mineral Potential Within Proposed F&W Withdrawal

This is a discussion of the mineral potential and history of an area 3 townships wide and 6 townships long proposed for withdrawal by the Fish and Wildlife Service in the Sheep Range, Clark County, Nevada. The lands involved are:

T. 13 S., through 18 S., R. 60 E., through 62 E., MDM.

The area is composed almost entirely of Paleozoic carbonate rocks that have undergone extensive faulting. The Gass Peak and Dike mining districts are included within its boundary.

Locatable Minerals

The Gass Peak mining district is situated in T. 18 S., R. 61 E., about 18 miles north of Las Vegas. There are numerous prospects throughout the area for lead, zinc, silver and gold. Some production has come from the area, chiefly from the June Bug Mine in Section 20. During 1916 and 1917 $38,000 worth of ore was shipped from the June Bug Mine. The ore occurs as zinc silicates containing values in silver and gold in shoots within veins which cut Paleozoic limestone. The Nevada Bureau of Mines Commodity maps (1962) indicate that production from the district has been as follows:

Gold	between 10 and 1000 ounces
Zinc	between 100,000 and 1,000,000 lbs.
Silver	between 1,000 and 10,000 ounces
lead	between 10,000 and 100,000 lbs.

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Silver	between 1,000 and 10,000 ounces
Lead	between 10,000 and 100,000 lbs.

The Dike District is situated in T. 18 S., R. 61 E., just east of the Gass Peak district and probably should be considered as a portion of it. Veins of oxidized lead ore are found in Paleozoic limestone in the Dike District and undoubtalily some of the ore has been shipped, but is likely included in the production figures given for the Gass Peak district. Other small veins of lead, zinc, silver and gold ore are scattered along the flanks of the Sheep mountains and small production may have come from some of them at one time. All of these metallic deposits are small and irregular and they have not produced for many years. It is possible that with fluctuations in metal prices some of these deposits, particularly those on Gass Peak, may again become profitable to operate.

A marble deposit situated approximately in Section 19, T. 18 S., R. 62 E., has been reported and has been quarried for building purposes sporadically since 1913. It is not known whether this material is still locatable which will depend upon its quality and use. The area encompassing the Gass Peak and Dike mining districts and including the marble deposit is considered to be an indicated mineral area.

Recent activity in Section 27 and 28, T. 17 S., R. 60 E., on Fossil Ridge has been noted and 20 placer claims have been located by Ideal Cement Company of Fort Collins, Colorado (Thomas C. Sersen, Agent). Fossil Ridge is composed of Cambrian & Ordovician limestone and the Ideal Cement Company is testing it for the possible development of a cement plant to service the Las Vegas area. While limestone of cement grade is plentiful in the area, an economically feasible operation will have to

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find a deposit of sufficient size and grade and in a position to be mined by open pit quarrying methods. In addition, a successful mine will need to be within a reasonable distance of the Las Vegas market area. It is likely that the Las Vegas Valley could support one such operation but doubtful that more than one could survive. The Flintkote Company has expressed interest in attempting to develop limestone from its Apex quarry for cement production. Whether either development actually takes place remains to be seen. If Fossil Ridge should be mined the operation would involve quarrying parts of perhaps 2 sections.

Saleable Minerals

No salable minerals of value are known to exist within the proposed withdrawal. Some material suitable for building stone may be present but as yet no market has been developed with the exception of the aforementioned marble deposit.

Leasable Minerals

No leasable minerals are known to exist in the area. There has been cyclic interest in oil and gas in the area, ~~and many leases have been acquired.~~ Sedimentary beds such as the limestone and dolomites constituting most of the area are commonly source rocks for the forming of oil and gas. However, due to the severe structural deformation of these beds, it is probable that even if appreciable quantities of oil and gas were once present, they have long since escaped through fractures and faults.

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References

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F. C. Lincoln, 1923

2. Mineral Resources, USGS, 1926 pt. 1, p. 530

3. Metal and Nonmetal Occurrences in Nevada,
U. of Nev. Bull., Vol. XXVI No. 6, Dec. 1, 1932

4. Inventory of Mineral occurrences in Nevada
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Files

DATE: April 9, 1963

FROM : Robert T. Webb, Geologist

SUBJECT: BLM and FWS Meeting Concerning the Desert Game Range

On April 1, 1963 a meeting was held between the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management at Las Vegas, Nevada to discuss the Desert Game Range. Present were Francis Gillette, Dick Griffith, Howard Seargent and Newell B. Morgan of the Fish and Wildlife Service and Al Leonard, J. R. Penny, Dan Baker, Euel Davis, Warren Miller and Robert Webb of the Bureau of Land Management.

Mr. Davis explained the general data and symbols shown on maps of the Spring Mountain Program Area and a portion of the Sheep Mountains that had been prepared by BLM personnel. Mr. Webb gave a brief summary of the location, past production, and future potential of mineralized areas shown on the maps. Mr. Miller explained the grazing use, and waters depicted on the map.

Mr. Griffith inquired as to the present status of the proposed R&PP Classification of 18 Townships in the Sheep Range and was informed by Mr. Baker that the proposed area was too large to justify such a classification and that if mineral segregation of the area was essential some other form of withdrawal should be used.

Mr. Davis asked what the F&W would recommend on the proposed AEC Townsite and also whether the F&W were thinking about modifying the Desert Game Range Boundary along the Tonopah highway to allow development. Mr. Griffith stated that the F&W would make a report on the AEC proposed townsite within 10 days and will send it to Washington for concurrence. He believed that the F&W would make the land available. Mr. Griffith further explained that the F&W are reappraising the lands within the Desert Game Range. Since Desert Bighorn Sheep are classified by the Department of the Interior as "rare and endangered" species, the F&W wants to determine just which lands they deem necessary for the sheep. Most of the Bighorn sheep within the Game Range are in the Sheep Mountains and the Red Rocks area. The remainder of the Spring Mountains is used little by sheep. Outside of the Game Range the Muddy Mountains, Arrow Mountains and Potosi Mountain are used by the Sheep. The F&W would like to withdraw the essential sheep areas from the mining laws and minimize the use by livestock. The F&W will complete the evaluation of areas

essential to sheep management within 6 months so that any recommended action can take place before the R&PP classifications in the Red Rocks area expire. It is possible that the F&W will want to modify the Desert Game Range Boundaries. Mr. Griffith said that in general two separated units might be feasable to manage and possibly land along the Tonopah Highway could be released by the F&W without the necessity of providing a corridor for wildlife crossings. It is also likely that overpasses and fences along the Mercury freeway would not be needed for protection to the sheep.

Mr. Griffith wished to know whether the F&W might copy the maps prepared by the BLM of the Spring Mountains Program area and the proposed R&PP area in the Sheep Mountains. He was informed that the information would remain available and the F&W could copy it if they wished.

Robert A. Webb

April 9, 1963

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Mr. Griffith wished to know whether the F&W might copy the maps prepared by the BLM of the Spring Mountains Program area and the proposed RAPP area in the Sheep Mountains. He was informed that the information would remain available and the F&W could copy it if they wished.

Range Administration of the Spring Mountain Program Area

Grazing Units and Allotments

The program area encompasses the Pahrump Unit, approximately the south 3/4 of the Charleston Unit and the north 1/3 of the Sandstone Unit. With the Pahrump Unit is one allotment, four in the Charleston Unit and portion of four in the Sandstone Unit. A total of 8 livestock operators use the area. All are cattle operations. One allotment in the Charleston Unit was established for the exclusive grazing use of wildlife in connection with the Fish and Wildlife Service Administrative Operations at Cold Creek, (Cold Creek Administrative Site located in Section 31, T. 17S., R. 55 E.).

Base Property Requirement

Grazing privileges are predicated on water as base property in the Charleston and Sandstone Units and land in the Pahrump Unit.

Type of License or Permit:

Desert type licenses are issued to all allottees in the subject grazing units. This type of license or permit is peculiar to southern Nevada. It differs from a regular type license in that the allottee does not have a specific number of grazing privileges. This method of licensing was brought about due to the extremely variable range feed conditions which exist from one grazing season to another. It can vary from practically no forage to a surplus feed condition.

Range Administration of the Spring Mountain Progress Area

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As stated above the allottees do not hold a specific number of grazing privileges, therefore no definite number of privileges are attached to specific base properties. If a range user should lose control or ownership of a base water he loses the use of the range serviced by that water, but he does not lose a specific number of privileges. In the Bowman land base allotment the same effect results when waters are lost. The loss of commensurable land would reduce the amount of use for which he could be licensed.

In summary the licensing is based upon the amount of available range feed and the adequacy and availability of water.

List of Water by Allotments:

Wiley Allotment

Younts Spring T. 21 S.,R. 56 E. Sec. 28

Lee Allotment

Coal Spring T. 20 S.,R. 57 E. Sec. 31

Spring Mountain Allotment

La Madre Spr. T. 20 S.,R. 58 E. Sec. 29

West Spr. T. 20 S.,R. 57 E. Sec. 33

Bootlegger Spr. T. 20 S., R. 57 E. Sec. 33

East Spr. T. 20 S.,R. 57 E. Sec. 35

Caybank Spr. T. 20 S., R. 57 E. Sec. 35

Rockygap Spr. T. 20 S., R. 58 E. Sec. 33

White Rock Spr. T. 20 S., R. 58 E. Sec. 33

Gallon Tank Spr. T 21 S., R. 57 E. Sec. 4

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Rockyep Spr. T. 20 S., R. 58 E. Sec. 33

White Rock Spr. T. 20 S., R. 58 E. Sec. 33

Gallon Tank Spr. T 21 S., R. 57 E. Sec. 4

Sheep Spr.	T. 21 S.,	R. 57 E.	Sec. 1
South Fork Spr.	T. 21 S.,	R. 57 E.	Sec. 1
Willow Spr.	T. 21 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec. 5
Ash Cr. Spr.	T. 21 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec. 1
Rock Spr.	T. 21 S.,	R. 57 E.	Sec. 9
Cane Spr.	T. 21 S.,	R. 57 E.	Sec. 16
South Spr.	T. 21 S.,	R. 57 E.	Sec. 26
Wheeler Spr.	T. 22 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec.1
Lone Willow Spr.	T. 22 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec. 2
Bar Nothing Res	T. 22 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec. 3
Sandstone Spr.	T. 22 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec. 3
Lower Ranch Spr.	T. 22 S.,	R. 56 E.	Sec. 1
Mormon Green Sprs.	T. 22 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec. 12
Cottonwood Spr.	T. 22 S.,	R. 59 E.	Sec. 7
Mud Spr.	T. 22 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec.14
Mule Spr.	T. 22 S.,	R. 57 E.	Sec. 15
Mountain Spr.	T. 22 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec. 20
Lone Grapevine Spr.	T.22 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec. 22
White Rock Res.	T. 22 S.,	R. 58u E.	Sec. 25

Londo Allotment

Harris Spr.	T.20 S.,	R. 57 E.	Sec. 1
Cabin Spr. #1	T. 20 S.,	R. 57 E.	Sec. 1
Cabin Spr. #2	T. 20 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec. 6
Prospect Spr.	T. 20 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec. 6

Sheep Spr.	T. 21 S.,	R. 57 E.	Sec. 13
South Fork Spr.	T. 21 S.,	R. 57 E.	Sec. 1
Willow Spr.	T. 21 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec. 5
Ash Cr. Spr.	T. 21 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec. 1
Rock Spr.	T. 21 S.,	R. 57 E.	Sec. 9
Cane Spr.	T. 21 S.,	R. 57 E.	Sec. 16
South Spr.	T. 21 S.,	R. 57 E.	Sec. 26
Wheeler Spr.	T. 22 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec.1
Lone Willow Spr.	T. 22 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec. 2
Bar Nothing Res	T. 22 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec. 3
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Lower Ranch Spr.	T. 22 S.,	R. 56 E.	Sec. 1
Mormon Green Spre.	T. 22 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec. 12
Cottonwood Spr.	T. 22 S.,	R. 59 E.	Sec. 7
Mud Spr.	T. 22 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec.14
Mule Spr.	T. 22 S.,	R. 57 E.	Sec. 15
Mountain Spr.	T. 22 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec. 20
Lone Grapevine Spr.	T.22 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec. 22
White Rock Res.	T. 22 S.,	R. 58a E.	Sec. 25

Lando Allotment

Harris Spr.	T.20 S.,	R. 57 E.	Sec. 1
Cabin Spr. #1	T. 20 S.,	R. 57 E.	Sec. 1
Cabin Spr. #2	T. 20 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec. 6
Prospect Spr.	T. 20 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec. 6

Bowman Allotment

Horse Spr.	T. 19 S.,	R. 54 E.	Sec. 14
Wheeler Well	T. 18 S.,	R. 55 E.	Sec. 20
Buck Spr.	T. 18 S.,	R. 55 E.	Sec. 35
Lee Spr.	T. 20 S.,	R. 56 E.	Sec. 8
Trout Spr.	T. 20 S.,	R. 56 E.	Sec. 10
(No Name)	T. 20 S.,	R. 56 E.	Sec. 20

Wildlife Allotment

Cold Cr.Spr.	T. 18 S.,	R. 56 E.	Sec. 6
Indian Spr.	T. 16 S.,	R. 56 E.	Sec. 16

Owens Allotment

Mesquite Spr.	T. 16 S.,	R. 55½ E.	Sec. 11

Young Allotment

Mud Hole Spr.	T. 18 S.,	R. 57 E.	Sec. 15
Two Spr.	T. 18 S.,	R. 57 E.	Sec. 28
Grassy Spr.	T. 18 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec. 32
Shoemaker Spr.	T. 18 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec. 33
Grapevine Spr.	T. 19 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec. 16
Goodwater Spr.	T. 19 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec. 7
Sidehill Spr.	T. 19 S.,	R. 57 E.	Sec. 21

Young-Lando Allotment

Fire Rehabilitation Area

The area of rehabilitation lying in the Owens, Bowman and Wildlife Allotments was treated to reduce soil and water losses. A fire in June of 1961 denuded the area. Treatment to date consists of the following:

Gully Plugs: - 342 each
3 miles of drainage controlled

Bowman Allotment

Horse Spr.	T. 20 S.,	R. 54 E.	Sec. 14
Wheeler Well	T. 18 S.,	R. 55 E.	Sec. 20
Buck Spr.	T. 18 S.,	R. 55 E.	Sec. 35
Lee Spr.	T. 20 S.,	R. 56 E.	Sec. 8
Trout Spr.	T. 20 S.,	R. 56 E.	Sec. 10
(No Name)	T. 20 S.,	R. 56 E.	Sec. 20

Wildlife Allotment

Gold Cr.Spr.	T. 18 S.,	R. 56 E.	Sec. 6
Indian Spr.	T. 16 S.,	R. 56 E.	Sec. 16

Owens Allotment

Mesquite Spr.	T. 16 S.,	R. 55½ E.	Sec. 11

Young Allotment

Mud Hole Spr.	T. 18 S.,	R. 57 E.	Sec. 15
Two Spr.	T. 18 S.,	R. 57 E.	Sec. 28
Greasy Spr.	T. 18 S.,	R. 58E.	Sec. 32
Shoemaker Spr.	T. 18 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec. 35
Grapevine Spr.	T. 19 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec. 16
Goodwater Spr.	T. 19 S.,	R. 58 E.	Sec. 7
Sidehill Spr.	T. 19 S.,	R. 57 E.	Sec. 21

Youpe-Lando Allotment

Fire Rehabilitation Area

The area of rehabilitation lying in the Owens, Bowman and Wildlife Allotments was treated to reduce soil and water losses. A fire in June of 1961 denuded the area. Treatment to date consists of the following:

Gully Plugs - 342 each

Contours - 2 miles
240 acres treated

Terraces - 4 miles
400 acres treated

Aerial Seeding - 3500 acres

" " - 875 acres (F & W S)

Road Maintenance - 5 miles

Fence Constructed - 7 miles.

Mineral Resources of the Spring Mountain Program Area

General

The Spring Mountain Program area has produced lead, zinc, silver, gypsum and building stone. The area encompasses the Charleston mining district and portions of the Arden and Goodsprings (Yellow Pine) mining districts. Geologically the area is composed principally of Paleozoic limestones and dolomites. Mesozoic sandstones and shales occur in a minor portion of the area, but where exposed these units form nearly vertical red cliffs of striking scenic value. Such cliffs occur in the eastern portion of the program area in what is known locally as the Red Rock area.

Extensive thrust faulting has taken place and with the attendant tear faulting and subsequent normal faulting the rocks in the region have been jumbled and portions of the section repeated.

Most of the program area lies within the Desert Game Range, which is at present open to the operation of the mining laws including the mineral leasing laws.

Locatable Minerals

The area has produced small amounts of lead, zinc and silver ore from oxidized veins in Paleozoic carbonate rocks. Three Indicated Mineral areas for these minerals have been recognized within the Program area.

1) Kyle Canyon (Charleston Mtn. Mining Dist.) T.18S., R. 56 E.
2) Lucky Strike Canyon (Charleston Mtn. Mining Dist.) T. 18 & 19 S., R. 57 & 58 E.

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T. 18 & 19 S., R. 57 & 58 E.

3) Mountain Springs (Yellow Pine- Goodsprings Mining Dist.)

T. 22 S., R. 58 E.

The major production has come from the Kyle Canyon area within the Toiyabe National Forest. The Nevada State Bureau of Mines commodity maps (1962) indicate the following total production from mines within the Charleston District.

Silver - between 10 and 1,000 ounces

Lead - between 10,000 and 100,000 lbs.

Although no zinc production is listed it is known that zinc is intimately associated with the deposits and was undoubtedly listed production likely came from other small deposits in the Charleston Mountains which lie outside of the program area. Molybdinum has been reported near Charleston Peak but no production has been made. None of the metallic mining properties is very large and none has produced in recent years. It is uncertain whether any appreciable future production of these minerals will be made from the program area. The Yellow Pine (Goodsprings) mining district just south of the program area and the Johnnie mining district to the west of the Program area have produced in excess of 10 million dollars worth of lead, zinc, silver, copper and gold.

Gypsum has been produced near the eastern boundary of the program area at the Blue Diamond mine since 1925 and is being produced at the present time. The mining area is within what is normally considered the Arden mining district. The gypsum is crushed and processed into lath rock, wall board, plaster and other products

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at the Blue Diamond plant in Section 8, T. 22 S., R. 59 E. This deposit has been examined and by virtue of the gypsum still available, the following lands are considered to constitute a Mineral Resource area:

T. 21 S., R. 58 E. part of Secs. 13, 24, 25, 36
T. 21 S., R. 59 E. part of Secs. 17, 18, 20, 28 & 33
All of Secs. 29, 30, 31 & 32
T. 22 S., R. 59 E. part of Secs. 4, 5 & 6

At Blue Diamond the gypsum occurs in the Supai formation, Kaibab limestone and the moenkopi formation. These same formations are exposed along the southern portion of the program area several miles west of the isolated block being mined at Blue Diamond. It is unknown at present whether or not these same formations carry commercial quality gypsum beds, but it is quite possible. The location of these beds is considerably inferior with respect to transportation to those being mined at Blue Diamond and it will be necessarily be many years before more favorably situated deposits are depleted. Nonetheless, if these beds do contain gypsum, the deposits so situated may in the distant future become marketable.

An indicated mineral area for gypsum lies just outside the western boundary of the Program Area in T. 21 S., R. 59 E. Although patented claims are included, no production has come from the deposit and the possibility of future production is unlikely. The rocks in which the gypsum occurs form an isolated block which does not extent into the program area.

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The carbonate rocks within the program area have not been utilized for either chemical grade material or portland cement, but undoubtedly units exist which would be acceptable for both uses. However, the rocks in the program area are situated at a greater distance from cheap transportationfacilities (e.g. railroads) than other equally desirable deposits in Southern Nevada and it is unlikely that they will be able to compete economically in the forseeable future. The dolomite deposit currently being mined at Sloan and the chemical grade limestone deposit being mined at Apex will continue to dominate the market by virtue of their locations adjacent to the Union Pacific Railroad. No limestone for cement is currently mined in Clark County, but many suitable deposits exist more favorably located than the beds in the Spring Mountain Program Area.

Salable Minerals

The only valuable material subject to sale under the materials act known to exist in the Program area is sandstone. Although sand and gravel deposits are present they are too far from the existing market to compete with deposits situated closer to the Las Vegas market area.

Sandstone has been mined sporadically for many years from the Mesozoic ~~clunie~~ chinle and Aztec formations. In places, these rocks possess well developed cleavage and contain beds of various colors; red, purple, mottled, yellow and white. The sandstone formations

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are exposed in the Red Rock area and a large number of claims have been located on them. Some of the claims have been worked from time to time, paralleling the market for flagstone. Many of the claims have been located by week-end prospectors and by recreationing Las Vegans with a thought to possibly building summer cabins on them. Thus most of the claims will fail to meet the test of marketability prior to the Act of July 23, 1955 and could successfully be contested. A few of the claims may be valid. The entire Red Rocks area is considered to be an indicated mineral area, chiefly on the basis of the large number of mining locations.

Undoubtedly, sporatic sales of the flagstone in the Red Rocks area could be made since there is a fluctuating demand for the material in the Las Vegas area and there is a potential demand for the material to be shipped to Southern California. Any large scale mining of the sandstone units will to some extent injur the scenic aspects of the Red Rocks area. Insert (A)

Leasable Minerals

No leasable minerals are known to exist in the Spring Mountain Program Area. However there has been cyclic interest in oil and gas in the area, ~~and many oil and gas leases have been acquired~~. Sedimentary beds such as the carbonaceous rocks constituting most of the area are commonly source rocks for the forming of oil and gas. However, due to the severe structural deformation of these beds, it is probable that even if appreciable quantities of oil and gas were once present they have

Petrified wood is associated with the Shinerump conglomerate which occurs in the section immediately below the Chinle farm. Many claims have been located on this formation chiefly because it is a uranium producing formation in the Colorado Plateau area. No uranium of economic interest has been found in the Spring Mountain area. However, some petrified wood has undoubtedly been removed and sold from the Red Rocks area. Most of the petrified wood is not of gem quality and is not dense enough to polish well. It is probable that some small sales of petrified wood could be made. Little actual damage would be done to the surface of the lands by removing petrified wood,

long since escaped through fractures and faults.

References for Spring Mountain Program area

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2. Mining Districts and Mineral Resources of Nevada F. C. Lincoln (1923)
3. Mineral Resources, U.S.G.S., 1926 pt. 1 p. 530
   1928 pt. 1 p. 455
   1929 pt. 1 p. 652
4. Inventory of mineral occurrences in Nevada (a series of commodity maps by commodity), Nevada Bur. of Mines (1962)
5. Geology and Ore Deposits of the Goodsprings Quadrangle, Nevada, D. F. Hewett, USGS Prof. paper 162 (1931)
6. BLM Mineral Report of Dec. 4, 1957, E.M.P. Lovejoy (Sec. 20, T. 22 S,R. 58 E.)
7. BLM Mineral Report of Feb. 12, 1963, Mineral Patent Application Nev-056769, The Flintkote Company, R. T. Webb.

BLM Library
Denver Federal Center
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SPRING MOUNTAINS
PLANNING UNIT

PROPOSED ROAD & RECREATION DEVELOPMENTS
THRU F.Y. 1975

NEVADA
1965

0 1 2 3 4 5
Miles

LEGEND

BOUNDARIES & STATUS
- Spring Mountains Planning Unit
- Toiyabe National Forest
- Red Rock Canyon Recreation Area
- Application, Protective Withdrawal
- Unique Natural Areas
- Key Private Lands

EXISTING ROADS
- U.S. Highways
- State Routes
- Paved Roads

EXISTING CAMP-PICNIC SITES
- U.S. Forest Service
- Nevada Highway Department

PROPOSED ROAD IMPROVEMENTS
- Paved
- Improved Gravel

ROAD PROJECTS
- Clark County
- Bureau of Land Management
- Job Corps

PROPOSED CAMP-PICNIC SITES
- Bureau of Land Management
- Job Corps

OTHER SYMBOLS
- Proposed Job Corps Camp Site
- Nature Trails – Job Corps

-DEVELOPMENT KEY-

ROADS

	PRIORITY	NAME	FY	MILES
CLARK COUNTY:				
	1	RED ROCK FRONT SCENIC DRIVE	1965	17
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT:				
	1	RED ROCK CANYON SCENIC DRIVE	1967	15
	2	OAK CREEK ROAD	1968	2
JOB CORPS:				
	1	WHEELER WASH ROAD	1966	30
	2	WHITEROCK ROAD	1968	6
	3	LA MADRE MOUNTAIN DRIVE	1968	12
	4	MOUNT CHARLESTON DRIVE	1969	9
	5	BIG TIMBER SCENIC LOOP ROAD	1970	19
	6	MOUNT STIRLING SCENIC DRIVE	1970	10

NATURAL AREAS

	PRIORITY	NAME	FY	ACRES
JOB CORPS:				
	1	NORTH FORK PINE CREEK CANYON	1965	240
	2	CARPENTER CANYON	1966	800

NATURE TRAILS

	PRIORITY	NAME	FY	MILES
JOB CORPS:				
	1	LOST CREEK NATURE TRAIL	1966	1
	2	SOUTH FORK PINE CREEK CANYON	1966	2
	3	SPRING MOUNTAIN SUMMIT	1967	8

RECREATION SITES

	PRIORITY	NAME	FY	UNITS
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT:				
	1	WILLOW SPRINGS	1965	12
	8	RED SPRINGS	1966	30
	3	SANDSTONE SPRING	1967	20
	4	POTOSI MOUNTAIN	1967	50
	5	CHARCOAL KILN	1967	5
	6	SANDSTONE BLUFFS	1968	50
	7	WHEELER WELLS	1968	20
	8	OAK CREEK SPRING	1968	20
	9	WHITEROCK SPRING	1968	30
	10	BRONNSTONE RESERVOIR	1968	50
	11	LA MADRE SPRING (PVT.)	1969	60
	12	CALICO CANYON	1969	20
	13	LONE PINE SPRING	1969	4
	14	SWITCHBACK SPRING	1969	4
	15	CARPENTER CANYON	1969	10
	16	PINE CREEK CANYON (PVT.)	1970	30
	17	VISITOR CENTER - PINE CREEK (PVT)	1970	30
	18	YELLOW PLUG	1970	20
	19	MESCAL PITS	1970	10
	20	RED ROCK SUMMIT	1970	8
	21	CAVE SPRING	1971	10
	22	[illegible] SPRING	1971	8
	23	MUD SPRINGS	1972	10
	24	LONG RANGE CAMP	1972	10
	25	INDIAN CAMP	1973	25
	26	TROUT CANYON	1974	20
	27	PEAK SPRING CANYON	1974	20
	28	FIRST CREEK CANYON	1975	20
JOB CORPS:				
	1	WILLOW CREEK	1966	10
	2	ICE BOX CANYON	1966	12
	3	GRAPEVINE SPRING	1966	10
	4	ROCKY GAP	1967	15
	5	GRASSY SPRING	1967	20
	6	LUCKY STRIKE CANYON	1967	20
	7	WHEELER PASS	1967	4
	8	RED ROCK CANYON CAMP	1968	20
	9	BUCK SPRINGS (HUNTER CAMP)	1969	10
	10	GRASSY CANYON	1969	12
	11	COUGAR SPRING (HUNTER CAMP)	1970	10
	12	BIG TIMBER SPRING	1970	X 4
	13	RAINBOW SPRING	1971	18
	14	BOOTLEG SPRING	1971	12
	15	LOST CABIN SPRING	1971	10
	16	CLARK CANYON	1971	15
	17	MAC'S CANYON	1971	15
	18	VALLEY POCKET	1972	8
	19	HORSE SPRINGS	1972	10
	20	KIUP SPRING	1973	12
	21	WOOD CANYON	1973	20
	22	LEE SPRING CANYON	1974	20
	23	BILL SMITH SPRING	1975	10
	24	GOLD SPRING	1975	6
	25	ROSES SPRING (WALK-IN-CAMP)	1975	6
	26	PINYON POCKET	1975	40
	27	HIGH POCKETS	1977	20
	28	TIMBER TRAIL	1969	20